

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY A. G. CHADWICK.

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TERMS.—The CALEDONIAN will be published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, or at \$1.50 if paid in advance. If payment is made within six months from the time of subscribing it will be received in advance. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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DOING GOOD.

What do you mean by "doing good?" Is it not increasing human happiness? Very well; but whose happiness? Not the happiness of A. B. or C. in the planet Saturn, but that of fellow terrestrials; not of the millions you never see, so much as that of the hundreds or scores whom you see every day. Begin to make people happy. It is a good work—it is the best work. Begin, not next door, but within your own door; with your next neighbor—whether relative, servant, or superior. Account the man you meet, the man you are to bless. Give him such things as you have. "How can I make him, or her, happier?" This is the question. If a dollar will do it, give the dollar. If advice will do it, give advice. If chastisement will do it, give chastisement. If a look, a smile, or warm pressure of the hand, or a tear will do it, give the look, smile, hand or tear. But never forget that the happiness of our world is a mountain of golden sands, and that it is your part to cast some contributory almost every moment.

"On that best portion of a good man's life, His little nameless, unremembered acts Of kindness and of love." In a season of great reverses, and real suffering in the mercantile and manufacturing world, there is occasion for the luxury of doing good. The poorest man may lessen the weight of his neighbor's load. He who has no gold may give what gold cannot purchase. If religion does not make men who profess it more ready to render others happy, it is a pretence. The neighbor whom we are to love is our next door neighbor; that is, the man who falls in our way. The Samaritan knew this; it was but a small pittance he gave: the poorest among us may go and do likewise. Do not allow a townsman, or a stranger, or even an emigrant to suffer for lack of endeavors. It will cost you little, but it will be much for him.

"Tis a little thing To give a cup of water; yet its draught Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips, May give a shock of pleasure to the frame More exquisite than when nectarean juice Renew the life of joy in happiest hours. It is a little thing to speak a phrase Of common comfort, which by daily use Has almost lost its sense; yet on the ear Of him who thought to die unmourned, 'twill full Like choicest music."

And who shall deny to the honest laborer the solace of doing good? It is the best work, in the worst times. Help others and you relieve yourself. Go out and drive away the cloud from that distressed friend's brow, and you will return with a lighter heart. Take heed to the little things—the trifling, unobserved, language or action—passing in a moment. A syllable may stave a blessed hope: a syllable may revive the dying. A frown may crush a gentle heart; the smile of forgiveness may relieve from torture. He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much; and he that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.—If we would learn the value of this to the world, let us travel into countries where the Bible is not known. Go then into a heathen country, no matter in what direction, or what age of the world, and you will find no equality between the sexes. Man is stronger than the woman, and therefore he has made her his slave, the minister of his pleasure. Companionship between husband and wife is unknown and the connexion dissolved at the merest caprice of the former. You will find but little parental or filial affection. The mother neglects, or exposes or actually destroys her own child; the child grows up to beat its mother or father, and to neglect them in their old age, and finally leaves them to perish, untended and unmourned. You will find no such thing as honesty or truth, or rarely indeed, in their dealings with one another. Supreme selfishness, without the least regard to others, regulates the conduct of every individual. Legal justice is a thing unknown—mercy an attribute seldom exercised. You will find none of those institutions, which in Christendom, adorn human nature, and serve to alleviate so many of its woes. When you have travelled beyond the reach of the Bible, you will find no "Foundling Hospital," no "Lunatic Asylum," no "House of Refuge," you will look in vain for the "Orphan House," the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," or a "Retreat" for the blind, for the deaf, or the poor. Institutions like these are never to be found, except by the side of temples erected to the God of the Bible.

What shall we say, then, to those men, who, incendiary like, are seeking to destroy the influence of the Christian religion, and who would fain persuade us to burn our Bibles and pull down our Churches? What else shall we call them than enemies of themselves and their kind? What would these men have? Even were there no hereafter—even though existence terminated at death—though the Bible were a lie, or a fable, this life a dream and the next a fancied vision—we say even though the enemies were capable of proving all this to a demonstration, what would be gained to the human race by doing so?

These are questions which the infidels and free thinkers of the age dare not ask themselves; or if they ask dare not answer them; for then would they stand self-convicted of conspiring against the good order, the peace, and happiness of society. Deluded men! why seek to accomplish what, at best could only tend to embitter the short-lived joys of earth; but which, if you would listen to the voice of reason and conscience, they would tell you would send man hopeless to the grave, and beyond that, shut him up in the prison of despair.

In sickness bring yourself near to eternity. You are created for eternity. God may have seen you too neglectful of the high interests of that state. Sickness may have been sent as an admonition to awaken you to better views—to

a sense of your frailty, and a new course of action. Fail not, therefore, to use a time of sickness for the high purposes of promoting your immortal welfare.

From the Mercantile Journal.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS. The direct and inevitable effect of public executions is to harden the heart—to cause men to look with indifference on human suffering—and to view without a shudder, the dying agonies of the malefactors. The effect is not a good one—it is of a brutalizing character, and a wise and humane government will never encourage such sanguinary exhibitions. Charles Fox, once said in the British House of Commons, that among many evils which arise from wars and revolutions, one much to be feared was that the frequency of battles and massacres, would gradually weaken the mutual sympathies, and render mankind indifferent about shedding of blood. This remark evinced a correct knowledge of human nature. Man soon becomes familiar with scenes of death—of violence—and murders, either legal or illegal—and longs to gratify the excited feeling of destructiveness by witnessing similar scenes.

The effect on a people, of a familiarity with bloody scenes, is well seen in the history of France, during the last half century. Accustomed as the Parisians were to accounts of battles, massacres, and murders, and to the sight of the guillotine, executing its bloody work, that they at length began to regard the day of a public execution as a *galaday*, a holiday—and all left their labors, to see and enjoy the gratifying sight, of a fellow being executed on the guillotine for his crimes. This trait in the character of the modern French is well illustrated in the following extract from the writings of a traveller, published a number of years since:—

"The Parisians are so famished for fetes and public spectacles, that even the guillotine serves as an amusement. We went and found an immense crowd. Whilst waiting for the appearance of the victims, an Irish gentleman who was of the party, remarked near us a ragged boy, who was, in the literal sense of the word, a *sans culotte*.—Struck by the lad's appearance, he told him to call at his lodgings (giving him the address) and he would give him some pantaloons. The boy told him it was too far off. Diverted by his nonchalance, he replied, 'Well tell me where you live, and I will send my servant with a parcel for you.' 'I have no home.' 'Where do you sleep?' 'On stairs or in a hay loft.' But have you no particular place where you may be found?' 'I shall never forget the little vagabond's answer! 'I am to be found at all the fetes. And you call this a fete.' 'Yes, certainly.'—Our attention was at last aroused by shouts of exultation. 'There they are, there they are,' which announced the arrival of the procession with four victims, who were a father and three sons, *chauffeurs*, from la Vendee.

Their presence was looked on as the rising of a curtain. The youngest son was unable to mount the steps from the cart to the platform without assistance. Here some appearance of compassion might have been expected—the very reverse; his exhausted state was amusing to them. The father and his two other sons came next, quite undaunted, and full of courage; their intrepidity delighted the Parisians. These victims looked boldly around them. 'Ah! these are brave fellows.'

"The youngest son appeared lifeless; he was instantly laid hold of, and stretched on the fatal plank. I heard his exit saluted by such exclamations as the following:—'The devil take the coward—what afraid of death, and a brigand! truly, mistook his trade.' The next youngest received peals of applause—he was a fine comely looking young man:—'Bravo, bravo, resounded from all sides. One of the executioner's assistants fell flat on his face, which was caused, it was supposed by those around me, by the plank being rendered slippery by blood. Loud shouts and peals of laughter were the consequence. This accident occasioned a delay of a couple of minutes. The mob being in high spirits, the eldest son was uncommonly well received. He was vigorous and in the prime of life—he eyed the terrible scene around him with a stoicism that would have done honor to a better cause. His dignified appearance struck the cannibals with a kind of awe.—'That's a fine fellow—he would cut a fine figure at the head of a battalion!' When one of the hangmen threw his trunk into the basket from some accidental cause, it sat upright on a seat, and the blood spouted in several streams, to the height of about fifteen inches from the orifice of the arteries. 'Ah! the pretty *jet d'eau*, what a pretty sight was every where repeated around me. They appeared so amused by the novelty of this phenomenon, that the father closed the scene without being at all remarked—nothing was talked of but the *jet d'eau*! I heard not one expression of regret at the unusual circumstance of a father and three sons being cut off from existence, and shall never forget the heart appalling scene."

"Chaufeurs, are men who break into people's houses at night, and bake their feet before the fire, in order to extort a confession of the place where treasure is supposed to be concealed. The crime is common over the northern and western department of France and the Netherlands.

CROPS—FARMING.

The appearance of the country in the interior of the State, as we are informed, is at present extremely beautiful; and the prospect of crops is very good. Haying is just over, and the crops of grass has turned out much better than was expected early in the season. A month or two ago it was a general opinion that the hay would be extremely light; but the late fine weather brought the grass forward; and as there has been but little rain during the hay making, the hay is finely cured, and of very superior quality.

The crops of small grain promise very well, and the quantity on the ground is much larger than usual. This is particularly the case with wheat, of which more has been sowed this year, in this State, than perhaps ever before in any two years; and it looks finely and promises to yield very abundantly. A mistaken idea has prevailed hitherto that the soil of Massachusetts was not well adapted to wheat; and that we must ever be dependent on our Southern and Western neighbors for that important article. Perhaps this always will be the case with the immediate sea-board; but the experience of this year alone must be enough to satisfy the most skeptical, that the farmers of the interior may easily raise wheat enough for themselves, and the manufacturing villages in their neighborhood. The numerous fields of wheat to be seen in Worcester county and further West, are very heavily headed out, and now that they are just ripening, present a very rich and delightful appearance.

Rye and barley, of which there are large crops, are fast approaching to maturity, and promise an abundant harvest. The quantity of corn planted this year is much smaller than usual, the farmers having been somewhat discouraged by the early frosts of last autumn. They have taken pains however, for the most part, to select an early kind, and the corn looks well, is siled out in many places, is much more forward than it was last year at this season, and has a good chance to escape the frost even should it set in about as early this year as it did last.

Potatoes look finely, and promise well. The crop of apples will not be large. After all, the farmers are the happiest people in the world; and in Massachusetts especially, the best off, and most secure against any sudden disaster. For the last eight of ten years the demand for their produce has been steadily increasing, and the price has gradually risen. They have grown rich, paid off their debts, and become independent. Even the present unparalleled convulsions in the commercial world scarcely effect them at all. All agricultural produce, notwithstanding the stagnation of business, continues high, and in good demand; and though the price of flour and grain will undoubtedly fall as the new crop comes in; several other principal articles of agricultural produce, such as beef, butter and cheese, will continue to maintain their price to a great degree, because the stock of cattle is small, and it cannot be increased in a moment.

During the two or three years past, while speculation was raging, some of the farmers, seeing fortunes, or pretended fortunes, made in a moment, began to grow dissatisfied with their small, though certain profit; and a great many young men quitted the cultivation of the soil, and rushed headlong into mercantile and speculative business. They are now coming back to the farms, well satisfied that production, especially agricultural production, is not only among the most honest, but also among the most satisfactory and sure of all employments; and that according to the old proverb, one bird in the hand is worth more than two in the bush.

Basin Atlas.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.—The Philadelphia Public Ledger of yesterday contains the following:—The packet ship Washington, which recently arrived from Calcutta had on board one of the largest Anacondas ever imported into this country. The animal was enclosed in a large box, and for one hundred and thirty days had not partaken of food or drink. With a view to gratify one of the Custom House Officers, the Captain proceeded with him into the hold of the vessel, and with an axe removed the top of the box in which the reptile was incarcerated. She was coiled in corrugated folds around her eggs, which were evidently undergoing the process of hatching. Not content with the spectacle thus presented, they must needs know how many oviparous articles were couched under the animal, and the handle of the axe was used to remove part of her body from the eggs. So soon as the attempt was made the Anaconda became furious, and, quick as thought, darted its gasping jaws towards the Custom House functionary, enclosing his head, (which, by the bye, is not a small one) within the vortex. The captain, with great presence of mind, thrust the axe into the mouth of the monster, in so doing, narrowly grazing the cheek of the officer, but saving him from being swallowed. A portion of his ear cut off, and an abrasion of the skin of his dexter jaw, saving the fright, was the only damage sustained. The captain had his hand identified with fourteen impressions of the fangs of the serpent, which he considers as fourteen substantial reasons for the exercise of more prudence in future.

THE CROPS.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser asks, "When, ever, had any people greater cause for rejoicing with reference to the harvest than that with which western New York is now blessed? Imagination could not fancy any condition of

weather more favorable than that which has been realized for the last ten weeks. The rains falling often enough, and not too heavily at once—the temperature just right for wheat, potatoes, and almost every thing in the farming line, except corn, for which there is chance enough yet in the warm weather of August—all combined to bestow upon the country a most luxuriant vegetation. The weather has been excellent for haying; and the crop of that article promises full supplies at fair prices to those who may have cattle to fodder through the next winter storms."

Willson's Moving Machine begins to attract attention and we think with good cause. The first experiment made at Flatbush, before a committee, did not turn out quite as successful as was expected, but this was satisfactorily accounted for. Some of the knives got loose—repairs were necessary—the machine struck some loose stones—and it came on to rain; but a second and third experiment, with fine weather, a smooth field, and the machine in good order and a man can with ease cut five acres per day, and cut close and clean. This is an immense saving of labor, particularly when necessary to cut your grain quickly, and get in your crop in threatening weather. On the western prairies this machine will be worth its weight in gold, as labor in that region of fertile country is difficult to be had, and one man, with this machine, can cut his grain and hay, collect it, thrash it out, house it, and accomplish the work of five hands. Patent rights for counties are selling briskly.—*A. F. Star.*

POLITICAL.

[Owing to the great length of the address adopted by the Whig State Convention at Montpelier, we were compelled to omit until this week the preliminary proceedings and the Resolutions, which are published below.]

STATE CONVENTION.

Montpelier, July 12, 1837. At 10 o'clock, pursuant to the call of the Whig Committee, the delegates from different sections of the State, to the number of 600, assembled at the Brick Church, and were called to order by Hon. MILES BROWN, chairman of the Committee. On motion, Hon. ROBERT PIERCE, of Rutland, was appointed President, and C. L. KNAPP, of Montpelier, Secretary, *pro tempore*.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, of Castleton, Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed, to nominate officers, and report such measures as are necessary to facilitate the business of the Convention. Whereupon,

Messrs. Howe, Rutland County; J. Smith, Windham; C. Hopkins, Windsor; A. H. Perry, Addison; Ransstead, Orange; G. A. Allen, Chittenden; C. L. Knapp, Washington; Jameson, Orleans; Fairbanks, Caledonia; and Simonds, Lamoille, were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Howe, the committee of nominations were instructed to obtain, as far as practicable, the names, and make out a list of the delegates of the convention.

On motion of Mr. FAIRBANKS, Resolved, That all gentlemen present—citizens of the State—who are friendly to the objects of this Convention, be invited to take seats as members. Mr. Howe, from the above committee, made report of officers of the convention as follows:

For President, Hon. HENRY F. JAMES. Vice Presidents, THEOPHILUS CRAWFORD, SAMUEL C. CRAFTS.

Secretaries, NORMAN WILLIAMS, CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, JAMES M. SLADE.

And further, that a committee of ten be appointed, to be denominated a Committee of Resolutions; that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the freedom of the State; and that a committee of two from each county represented be appointed to make a nomination of State Officers and State Committee for the ensuing year.

Which report was accepted and unanimously agreed to.

On nomination by the chair, the several committees were appointed, as follows:

On Resolutions—Messrs. Pierpont Howe, Hopkins, Campbell, Fairbanks, G. A. Allen, J. Berry, C. L. Knapp, C. W. Prentiss, and W. H. Holley. On Address—Messrs. T. Hutchinson, Bell, Porter, Johnson, and M. Brown.

On nominations—Messrs. Smith and Cutler, Windham County; Brown and Daniels, Rutland " Pratt and Richmond, Windsor " Birge and Rich, Addison " Atkinson and Salisbury, Orange " Miller and Harstow, Chittenden " Buck and Howes, Washington " Kittredge and Parks, Caledonia " Redfield and Simpson, Orleans " Simonds and Robinson, Lamoille "

After remarks from Messrs. Hutchinson, Pierpont, Bell, Miller, and Lyman; on motion, the Convention adjourned to two o'clock, afternoon.

The Convention being called to order—

Mr. SMITH, of Putney, from the committee on nominations, made report as follows: For Governor, SILAS H. JENISON. For Lieut. Gov., DAVID M. CAMP. For Treasurer, AUGUSTINE CLARKE.

The Committee also reported For State Committee—MILTON BROWN, JONA. P. MILLER, CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, ORRIN SMITH, E. H. PRENTISS.

Which report was accepted, and the several nominations were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. PIERPONT, from the committee, reported the following resolutions; the report was accepted, and the resolutions, after remarks by Messrs. Miller, Ware, Bell, Hopkins, Pierpont, H. H. Reed, and C. L. Knapp, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the political history of Vermont, from the organization of its government, together with the established character of her citizens for intelligence and virtue, and thorough acquaintance with the principles of liberty, affords abundant evidence of her democratic principles; and furnishes the surest guaranty that she will never consent to exchange a democracy, genuine in principle and appropriate in form, for that degenerate modern namesake, which during eight years of the administration of the General Government has been enthusiastic in the support of power and prerogative, against the rights of the people and the supremacy of the laws.

Resolved, That to us it is matter both of wonder and regret, that any of our citizens, who have labored perseveringly to establish the Supremacy of the Law over every kind of misrule, should now encourage, in any manner, the continuance of the abuses which are bringing ruin on the country.

Resolved, That the gratuitous pledge of Mr. Van Buren to veto any bill which should be passed by Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District

of Columbia, without the consent of the slave holding states, while he admitted the constitutionality of such an act, is calculated to repress the right of petition by the people, overawe Congress, and destroy the representative character of our government.

Resolved, That whatever may be the necessity of a well organized National Bank for maintaining a sound and uniform currency, for facilitating exchanges, and carrying on the financial operations of the Government, we believe that a bank connected with the treasury and controlled by the executive, would be fraught with evils counterbalancing all those advantages, and by uniting the control of the sword and the purse, would result in prostrating the constitution and establishing the most despotic government on earth.

Resolved, That the present deranged state of the currency, the prostration of credit, and the distress and embarrassment experienced by the commercial, manufacturing and laboring community, are the legitimate results of the Executive experiments upon the currency of the country.

Resolved, That whatever may have been the proximate effects of a spirit of speculation and over-trading upon the credit of the country, that spirit had its origin in the extended issues of irresponsible state banks, and of the banks selected as the depositories of the people's money.

Resolved, That those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break.—*Gen. Jackson.*

Resolved, That those measures of the administration which are designed to break down the system of credit under which the country has grown up, are directly calculated to make the "poor poorer and the rich richer."

Resolved, That any attempt to surround the President of the United States with a military force, for the purpose of executing his orders, is an alarming approach to despotism; and that the approval of such an attempt by Martin Van Buren is a scandalous testimony of his willingness to become a Despot.

Resolved, That the "Expunging Resolution" of the Senate of the United States, is unconstitutional, and an usurpation of power which should deeply alarm every freeman.

Resolved, That the promise of Martin Van Buren to "follow in the footsteps" of Gen. Jackson, is a practical commentary on the degradation to which the whole country has been subjected by the usurpations of the last eight years.

Resolved, That the office holders of the General Government, have, within a few years, become an order of nobility in perfect keeping with the Kingly power assumed by Andrew Jackson and his pledged successors.

Resolved, That the delegation in Congress from this State, be requested to oppose any attempt, that may be made to annex Texas to the United States.

Resolved, That the Whig members of Congress be requested to appoint a time and place for holding a National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Hon. HENRY F. JAMES, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

On motion of Mr. BELL, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries, and published.

On motion, the convention was dissolved. HENRY F. JAMES, President. THEOPHILUS CRAWFORD, Vice. SAMUEL C. CRAFTS, Vice. NORMAN WILLIAMS, CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, Secretaries. JAMES M. SLADE.

"The following is the resolution purporting to be adopted by a meeting of ten or twelve thousand citizens of Philadelphia, and annexed is the reply of Mr. Van Buren:

Resolved, That more effectually to uphold the Constitutional Government of our nation, and of our love—to secure the rigid enforcing of the laws now issued, or which may hereafter be issued, we the sovereign people do hold ourselves ready to ORGANIZE in the city and county of Philadelphia, a first volunteer legion of TEN THOUSAND MEN, to be as shortly as possible FULLY ARMED and EQUIPPED; the same to be called the Philadelphia United States Minute Men.

Washington, May 29, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating to me the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, held in Independence Square, on the 23d inst. It is gratifying to me to learn from those proceedings, that the course pursued by myself and those associated with me in the Executive branch of the Government, upon the important subjects of the currency, foreign trade and the public lands, receives the cordial approbation of so meritorious and respectable a portion of my fellow citizens.

For this expression of their confidence and good will, and for the accompanying pledge of support and co-operation in upholding the authority of the constitution and laws, I beg you to make to those you represent my sincere acknowledgments.—

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the flattering and friendly manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you, I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. F. Steever, L. Neil Young, and J. Dean.

The present Governor of Virginia, Gen. Campbell, who was elected by the Van Buren party, so far as we have been able to observe his course, seems to be honest and patriotic in his views and sentiments. His friends at Abington recently complimented him with a public dinner; and in reply to complimentary toasts on the occasion, he made an address, which closes in the following terms:

"The great question now before the American people, is the arrangement of the currency. As might be expected on so important a subject, there are many plans—and some wild enough. It is a time of danger, when the most prudent and best informed may be disposed to adopt untried projects. To all such I am opposed—and as an illustration of my views, I will give you the following sentiment:

"Hard money for our common transactions—Bank notes equivalent to specie for the commerce of the country."

The above is sound Whig doctrine to the very letter. It is just what Mr Webster has repeated over and over again. Coming from the Governor of Virginia, we presume it will be swallowed even by the editor of the Enquirer and the faithful, as orthodox. [Balt. Pat.]